Remote Sensing - Review Questions

1. Dopplar radar emits short bursts of radio waves called
    a. pulses
    b. digits
    c. signals
    d. radar data units (RDU)

2. What additional information aside from reflectivity can the Doppler radar provide?
    a. rotational intensity
    b. radial velocity
    c. relational vorticity

3. A collection of preset elevation slices that the radar sweeps through is called a(n)
    a. elevation coverage product (ECP)
    b. vacuum continuity product (VCP)
    c. volume coverage pattern (VCP)
    d. elevation coverage pattern (ECP)

4. Once the radar has swept through all of the preset elevation angles a _____ is completed.
    a. level scan
    b. volume scan
    c. linear scan
    d. radar scan

5. Displayed images generated by the radar are called _____.
    a. jpeg's
    b. objects
    c. produce
    d. products

6. Rain and hail will typically be displayed on what radar product?
    a. velocity
    b. reflectivity
    c. rain/hail
    d. wind

7. An appendage or hook shape to the reflectivity echo usually indicates that a thunderstorm is _____.
    a. dissipating
    b. growing
    c. rotating
    d. splitting

8. What is the best radar image to use to assess storm rotation?
    a. vertically intigrated liquid
    b. velocity
    c. storm absolute velocity
    d. storm relative velocity

9. A satellite in a geosynchronous orbit circles the Earth along the equatorial plane at a speed matching the Earth's rotation. (TRUE, FALSE)

10. Polar Orbiting Environmental Satellites (POES) are the main type used in weather forecasting by the National Weather Service. (TRUE, FALSE)

11. _____ (POES/GOES) satellites provide much more detailed images of the earth than _____ (POES/GOES) satellites.

12. GOES are capable of providing image types of clouds and moisture in three primary forms:
    a. visible, infrared, and water vapor imagery.
    b. liquid, solid, and gas.
    c. clear, cloudy, and rainy places.

13. Which of the following is NOT provided by ASOS (Automated Surface Observing Systems):
    a. Rain beginning and ending
    b. Heights of cloud bases above 12,000 feet
    c. Rapid pressure changes
    d. Wind shifts

14. ASOS weather obervation information helps the NWS increase the accuracy and timeliness of its forecasts and warnings (TRUE, FALSE)

15. The radiosonde flight can last in excess of _____ (2/3/4/5) hours, ascend to over _____ (115,000/125,000/135,000) feet, and drift more than _____ (125/150/175/200) miles from the release point.

16. Radiosonde observations are the primary source of upper-air data and will remain so into the foreseeable future. (TRUE, FALSE)